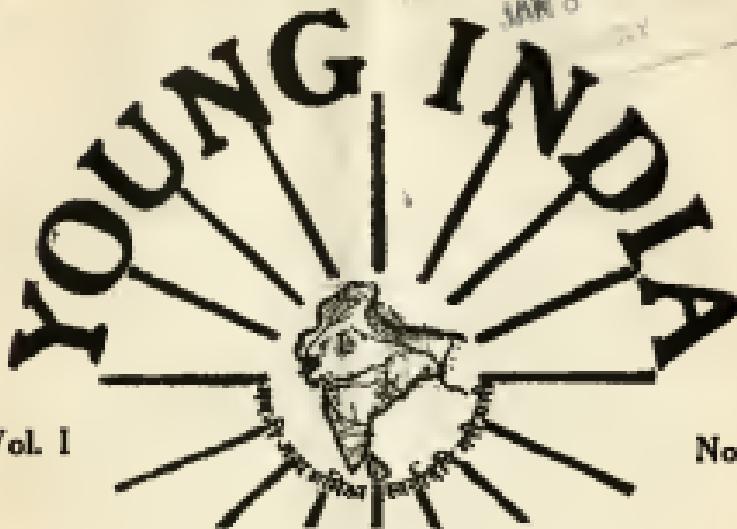


Hail! Motherland

1918
JULY 8 1918
7-1



Vol. I

No. 7

JULY, 1918

Published Monthly by the India Home Rule League of America
1400 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

“A W A K E ”

(By Sarojini Naidu)

Akbar the Great Mogul

(By Lajpat Rai)

Applied for entry as 2d class matter at the Post Office at New York City

To Members, Yearly \$1.00

15c. a copy

To Others, Yearly \$1.50

ATTENTION

Members and sympathizers of the India Home Rule League will please note that owing to the strict postal regulations it will be impossible for us to send copies of Young India to those who have not paid. Therefore, we urge our readers to send in their subscriptions immediately if they want to keep in touch with the growing movement. Please see page 21.

INDIA HOME RULE LEAGUE OF AMERICA

(1) India and Ourselves

- (a) To support the Home Rule movement in India
- (b) To co-operate with the political organizations in India and in America
- (c) To further friendly intercourse between India and America
- (d) Membership

Open to all who sympathize with our objects.

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YOUNG
INDIA

JULY, 1918

Vol. I



No. 1

EDITORIAL NOTES AND NEWS

Ourselves; the League and Young India—

With the June number, Young India completed the first six months of its life. On July 1st, the India Home Rule League will be an infant of about eight months old. The progress which we have made during this period is fairly encouraging, considering the handicaps under which we had to start and carry on our work. Our membership stands at 453, of which 32 are active members, who have paid \$10.00 each. During this period we received \$1,900.10 from membership dues, donations and subscriptions, and spent \$1,369.12 on the office and the magazine.

The war conditions have prevented us from carrying on an active propaganda. We have not done practically any publicistic work. The restrictions on liberty of speech imposed by the war atmosphere are even more stringent in our case. Enjoying the protection of the United States Government, we consider it, both morally and legally, our duty, to do nothing that may even remotely be construed as endangering to the administration or threatening to the people. On principle, we stand with the United States and the Allies. There was none, so firmly approached and espoused by President Wilson, as liberal, democratic and international. We can have no sympathy whatever, with the Central Powers. In large numbers, our people are fighting for and with the Allies. Several of our boys are now in the United States Army, and naturally we wish success and safety for them. We have, therefore, practically suspended all active propaganda in connection with the League.

For the United States press is showing signs of greater interest in Indian affairs and something like an organized propaganda seems to be started up against our cause, which makes at all the more obligatory on us to keep up our magazine and notice the articles that attack or belittle the India Home Rule movement. Besides, we must keep our own people and sympathizers in this country informed on how the movement is going on in England and in India and also what India is doing for Great Britain in connection with the war. Our programme is mainly educational and includes the dissemination of Indian culture in its different aspects and phases. We must have an organ of our own for the education of our members.

But for the war, and the restrictions which it imposes on our activities, our success in membership and in increased circulation of the magazine would have

been greatest. At present the number of our subscribers exceeds the lot of our members, is indeed small. We have as far been supplying a copy of *Young India* to every member who has paid but as yet not. The cost of printing paper and postage etc, however, going up and we feel that we cannot continue the practice of supplying a free copy of the magazine in the ordinary members, which we will consequently stop after this issue. Under the circumstances, we earnestly appeal to our members, subscribers and sympathizers, to help us in securing more subscribers for our magazine. The *Young India* cannot exist free and they cannot live on air. We might here add, that so far we have not spent a single rupee on subscriptions. The editorial staff works for nothing. The organizing secretary gets his services free. The executive secretary and the manager cost us only Rs.100 a week and the other expenses are kept down very scrupulously and strictly. The League has not even bought a typewriter. We hope that our members and sympathizers will note these facts. It will be a shame, of lack of funds, to us to discontinue the magazine. There are several thousand Indians in this country, including among them doctors and merchants, professional men and students. They have their friends among Americans. Between them, surely, they can keep it going. We have the fullest faith in our members, and we trust they will strain every nerve to supply funds and more subscribers. Our members can also help us by purchasing our book shop and asking their friends to do so.

The P. H. R. L. General Policy Resolution.—The following resolution was passed by the Council of the India Home Rule League of America on its sitting of June 4, 1918.

"That the Council of the India Home Rule League of America places on record its sorrow and mortal indignation at any sympathy for Germany and her war aims, and its hearty endorsement of the war aims of the United States and the Allies, as propounded by President Wilson. It pledges its loyal support to the war efforts of the United States and the Allies. The Council hopes that in addition to the war aims of the Asia Great Britain will, like the US, provide Home Rule to India and control of the states of a self-governing dominion, similar to Canada, Australia and South Africa."

Home Ruler's Demands—A manifesto signed by Indian political leaders, including Mrs. Besant and Mr. Tilak, which is being submitted to the Home Government, Parliament, and the Indian Government, declares that of India to make great sacrifices in defense of the Empire it must be as a partner, not a dependency. It adds: "Let India feel that she is fighting for her own freedom as well as for the freedom of others, and she will strain every nerve to stand by England to the last." They further say:

We do not want to break out in open rebellion, we do not want to see India broken by a war which she entered in defense of liberty, we desire German savagery and German methods will not stand in the way of our patriotic devotion of India. We are ready to make sacrifices to the Empire and we are ready to make sacrifices to the Empire, and the position is this: Let England give India definitely to realize that position, and we will work hard and end up, just Great Britain and India, and the Empire, of Great Britain subjects as we stand in the Empire, and shall try to lead a modern India."—(*The Times*, London.)

Working to Work—The following telegram has been sent to the British Prime Minister and to the Viceroy of India, at Delhi, by Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, and the Hon. G. S. Khapra, Vice-President of the India Home Rule League:

The Prime Minister's strong message to India and the Viceroy's kindly response are evidently in accord with Indian sentiment. Youths, whether Hindu or Muslim, were so ready to feel that they are not failing to establish a genuine empire which is not applied to them. India alone can supply 100,000 men to the British army. Our League would be willing to work and place its Indian resources at the disposal of Government for such purpose.

10,000 for Home Rule Propaganda—Prior to his departure for England, Mr. Tilak had toured a great part of India and had received subscriptions totalling upwards of 3 Lakh (about \$100,000), mostly in small sums, for Home Rule propaganda.

Home Rule Movement is Spreading Fast—The fact that the Home Rule movement in India is not confined only to the educated classes, but is also growing amongst the common at large, is revealed by the following two telegrams, which we have taken from the latest Indian papers:

A **magistrate court** was given last week to the Indian Home Rule League delegation consisting of Mr. Tilak, the Hon. Mr. Khapra, Messrs. Rangachari, Kaliar and Suresh Chatterjee, who will be present for the trials in Calcutta, from which court they will, and for England for the Calcutta trials. The delegations started on 7 April from Chittagong on chartered steamer and travelled by a long process. All along the route the crowds were packed and cheering at ports where thousands of Indians and Sikhs, the majority of the delegates, had come. They passed America by steamer and reached New York on April 12. They have been here to collect funds and the majority of the aged men have made the pilgrimage as far as Calcutta, at which they have been received with great enthusiasm. The delegations were to be welcomed to the British court. During the day a reception was held in honor of the delegations by the Indian club members, at which they presented to Mr. Tilak a purse of Rs. 10,000, jointly submitted by party club members in a day as their humble contribution to the self-government propaganda.

The same afternoon the small bands of Indians presented to Mr. Tilak for the sum of the benevolent contributions a purse of Rs. 10,000 presented by a subscription of one rupee each. This was followed by another gift from the Indian club members of Rs. 10,000 of Rs. 1000.

This delegation arrived at Madras on April 1, 1918. It was received by Mrs. Besant, Messrs. Arnsdorff, Widia, and other prominent Congressmen and Home Rulers.

A reception was learned from the station to Adyar. Thousands assembled on the streets and an unprecedented welcome to Mr. Tilak. The city presented a festive appearance. At night the party were the guests of Rev. Dr. Besant, who had specially welcomed Mr. Tilak, coming down, making presents. In the afternoon all public associations celebrated the return of a great party welcomed the Indian Delegates from the various Indian towns and districts in honor of the return of the Delegates. Many speakers, who had been decorated in honor of the party, Mr. Tilak, addressed the crowd. In order to be in the Congress session, these speeches were the hands of the delegation. Any meeting would soon distract Messrs. Rangachari, Kaliar and Tilak also addressed the assembly. On Sunday evening 1000 Indian Brahmins performed religious rites in Thiruvannamalai temple and paid Mr. Tilak an ovation round the temple with the beating of drums. Having a meeting and collection of money, and gave blessings to Mr. Tilak and the delegation. Mr. Tilak then received address from the Madras and Andhra members on Indian side. The Madras session presented a sum of Rs. 10,000 to the Indian delegation, while the Andhra session presented a sum of Rs. 10,000. Mr. Tilak also received a sum of Rs. 10,000 from the Andhra session. Mr. Tilak presented under the chairmanship of Mr. Subrahmanya Iyer Mr. T. R. Krishnamoorthy a speech of welcome reflected in the words of Mr. Tilak concerning the important contributions and laborious efforts to the cause of home rule and mentioned the presentation of 10,000 rupees by 1000 members of Madras.

In reply Mr. Tilak explained why the delegation was going to England and in

owed to the generosity of the British people, as would have been the case ten years back, but he was unable to tell the British Government to give the Rowlans by naming British instead of Indian and naming his home state, which would bring forth millions of people to do for the Empire and the Motherland. He appealed in the press to party on the opposite side. Strangely, with a percentage the like of which would be heard in England and would strengthen him to his mission.

An Indian Home Rule Pressed by an Oxford Professor—Mr. M. K. Gandhi is one of the popular leaders of India. He is a man of strong peasant resistance views and has served the country along that line. Late Mr. Rabindranath Tagore, he is an ardent advocate of Indian Home Rule. We take the following from one of the Indian papers:

The great Oxford Professor, Professor Gilbert Murray, has had a glowing tribute to Mr. Gandhi in the pages of the *British Journal*. The tribute is based on the most diligent research and location as well as high praise and appreciation. Mr. Gandhi is described as a "bridge between a need and a government" and it is argued from the condition of the Indian people in South Africa. Mr. Gandhi then pointed that his psychology is not of an ordinary man, neither did he mind the Indian ordinary methods of working. "After many trials," it was said, "he was engaged in constant patient pressure to the Government and repeated efforts to raise and negotiate the appeal of the Indian community." "Therefore here is a man who has a clear, definite, and strong political instinct in this that meets the Indian idea of a man of common people going to people for their basic human rights, where the Government was in any way failing to do its duty, always reduced by resistance and offered his help. In the course of war and during the days of railway strikes, Mr. Gandhi helped the Government and when the latter was not so, as far as he planned his plainer resistance for the safety of ploughmen started by Indians in South Africa. He was method and unprejudiced—but he always had the people on his side—confidence, and never swayed to the right or the left. In his work during one of the later movements, work of a "particularly dangerous" nature, "Gandhi was planned by the Indians in India," but "mostly afterwards chosen by me," and "unplanned." Murray deplored the unthoughtless work. Referring to the success of the Indians in his mission, the professor says:

"The more firmly an extraordinary existence of a project which was won, or practically won, by a party of doing no wrong, according to Indian, but simply according to the right, the other side could reflect and they became weary and a change came. A little of the studied human and against overwhelming moral force, and it ends by the side of natural force generally discerning their own human and divine mould to the side of evil."

The learned expert ends by a note of warning to all governments not to meddle with a man like this.

"Persons in power should be very careful how they deal with a man who even makes for general pleasure, aiding the rights without the comfort or rights or positions, but is simply determined to do what he believes to be right. He is a dangerous and uncontrollable enemy because his body, which you can always conquer you can never penetrate even his soul."

What psychologist can understand the working of such a phenomenon as human form? What portion of the globe who are now? Such men show the possibilities of human form and in what respects he is capable of doing what he does with such power? They are as much above the law of average beings that they can be humanised, never, but not created, we feel.

Opposition to Home Rule for India—In a speech opposing Home Rule for India, one of the reasons given by Lord Lawrence why Home Rule could not be granted to India on the basis of the self-governing colonies (Canada, etc.), was that the dominions were of English soil and blood and India was not. Is that democracy!!!

Appoint a Constitution Committee—At a conference of representatives of the British Committee of the Indian National Congress, the Home Rule for India League, the Indian and India Association, and the United India Society, the following resolution was agreed to:

That a Constitution Committee be appointed composed of delegates from the various associations in Great Britain interested in Indian affairs for the purpose of making concerted efforts in the advocacy of the Indian demands for self-government—*India, London*.

By co-ordinated effort, it is hoped to do something more effective than heretofore to educate public opinion in England as to the immediate needs of India, and to prepare the ground for the Congress delegation that must eventually go to England to advocate the Congress-League scheme of reforms.

"The Manchester Guardian" on India and the War—Referring to the Delhi Conference, a correspondent of *"The Manchester Guardian"* writes:

The Conference of India is a very important event in Imperial history. The principles on which it is based in this India, properly augmented, should be capable of protecting almost all the borders of the provinces of the East. So in the first place it is necessary that the principles should be based on the basis of the Indian League and Indian Association, and the co-ordinated efforts of the Indian League and the Indian Association should be co-ordinated with the Indian Association. This would be the best basis from which to start. And an appeal of common recognition that of India in its constitutional machinery of law and government, to meet out of her state of stagnation and take a plain place as the leaders of empire, the auxiliary of India, so far as will be a progression of political progress which keeps the approximation of India to the state of a self-governing colony. The approximation must be slow, and it would be dangerous to hurry it, but the principle, at any rate, is constitutionally clear, and should be recognized.

Finance Budget—"Finance and Revenue," London, is responsible for the following:

The general financial statement for 1918-19 in the Indian Control shows a surplus of £60,000,000, an estimated surplus of £1,000,000. Nearly half the total revenue in revenue was due to customs, which were given back to the provinces in case of the bankruptcy of the centralised India by means of plagues and other war expenses, defalcations on account of cost, and other causes. In the Budget for 1918-19 the total revenue (Imperial and Provincial) is estimated at £600,000,000 and the expenses at £560,000,000, leaving a surplus of £40,000,000.

Indian Loans in England—A White Paper states that the total amount loans raised in England and elsewhere on the reversion of India which were outstanding at 31st March, 1918, was £175,000,000. The amount of debt paid off during the past half year will £25,000.

Controlling Capital in India—The "Pall Mall Gazette," London, of May 11, 1918, published the following:

The time when in India to control new areas of capital have provided a certain amount of revenue, and now there are new areas, when the financial position of India is taken into consideration. The Indians are to be taxed during the coming year because in the paragraphs to something like seven million pounds sterling and in the absence of 1000 million more of that money must be raised by India at least.

At the same time a vast Indian will be necessary as such a colony as India where an example in devolving substantial powers in various places. Committees are to be set up in Calcutta and Madras to advise on the case of Indians for proposed new functions, and extensive areas are being for a liberal constitution of the Government. Measures for the new constitution are to be taken.

The Indians are to a certain extent well satisfied with the possibility of any expansion of power, which would be otherwise give Government loans of Treasury bills. Another consideration will be the advisability of alienating some areas, on the ground that they may be needed for war purposes or likely to cause any production calculated to cover imports on imports. It is considered on such basis the control of new areas in India is calculated to prove beneficial to the country as a whole.

South Satya Dev Interred—The following piece of news about South Satya Dev will be of interest to the Hindus in this country.

Seven Years Day is a graduate of the University of Washington, America, and a former BSAF member and speaker, was granted by Ministry approval and presented from another my special order the Degree of Doctor of Gods Art in the Human Dimension. No reasons were given. The Swiss cultural acceptance of this order on the principle that here showing the primary right of existence of the human being in the spiritual dimension. The Swiss Ministry of Education would interfere with human existence as it is. In a "Scepter" who could have no place for any kind of God. Further man-made laws cannot interfere with human spirit and acts no leading man Swiss.

Votes for Women in India.—An interesting discussion ensued at a meeting of the Calcutta (India) municipality upon a proposition from the chairman regarding extension of franchises to women. Two of the members opposed the resolution, while one was of opinion that women franchises ought to be given a trial. The unusual vote threw out by a majority of two votes.

India, the Price of the World War)—An English lady, lecturing at Wigmore Hall, London, on "Germany's Message to India," on May 9, 1918, said

India, was the prize of the great warlike, and we must give India if we wish to have India. Through Russia, Germany would have a simple railway from Berlin to Potsdamer, with the compass of 400 miles in the Hindu Kush, and the right to pass through. Another easy way to India would be via Abyssinia. We need control of the Indian Ocean.

Mr. Montagu and India—Mr. Montagu, since his return from his Indian mission, has observed complete silence with regard to the conclusions he has arrived at as a result of his very exhaustive inquiry. The Secretary of State expects to make a statement in Parliament very shortly.

India—a Vital War Question.—Under this heading, the London "Times" publishes a leading article in its issue of May 18, 1918, in which after referring to Mr. Montagu's visit to India, and his labours there, in connection with the constitutional reforms scheme, the writer observes,

Some time ago many difficulties arose before the results of these sessions can be made public. It will always be considered as the first mission by the Imperial Government, which already has in many ways and various positions set up on handbooks and text books, that could assist the many given interpretations of the war—never perhaps greater than at the present time—Matters will rest quiet until the question of Indian constitutional reform is itself again the subject of discussion. But until it is once brought to the front by the war, let us admit that there is a more important bearing on the modifications of the present resources of the Empire for the successful prosecution of this war. Mr. Balfour's mission, though going into the general government of India, did not, however, propose to discuss the war in India. That was done by a committee of Indian members of the Imperial Council, who, in a joint resolution, had recommended that the Indian members should propose to the Indian Parliament that the Indian people make use of the English speech recently introduced in their language at the most critical stage of the war. They feel more strongly than ever that the Empire which is the model of a great world was pledged most solemnly to set the foot of the Indian peoples in the path of self-government, so as to lead them into maturity in a position of equal participation in an Indian world Empire. For with such a grand future before them they did more than any proposed to make all the sacrifices the war may yet exact of them. This is the grand idea of self-government as now proposed and recommended. Mr. Balfour's mission, most honorably, did not consider this question, but the Indian Government, in its joint resolution, recommended the Indian legislature, as was stated in the Proclamation, ample opportunity will have to be given for the examination and discussion of whatever recommendations from the Secretary of State may have brought before him. For the people of India, as well as the people of this country, will be anxious to know on what basis these recommendations were. The fundamental principles on which they are necessarily based have been forthwith placed beyond controversy by the very clear and

distinct terms of the Transmissions which banished the Moors. The stages and the methods by which these processes are to be carried out are essential and compatible, so should, without any complicating problems, which I write with British responsibility and with the French Parliament to police. But these roles can represent an uncompromisingly different view now than, for the first time, the principles which inform French policy in Africa have been clearly enunciated, and whatever stage is given by the French Government to this evolution up to the time when they can accept the principles of the new constitution, and when they can be fully accepted by the French public, should be given to the French Government, and the French people, and especially those in the French overseas territories, should be called to witness.

A New Arrival from India—One Mr. P. Mandhedi (a Parsee merchant), a new arrival from India, is reported to have stated as a reporter of the New York Times that—

India is extremely prosperous at this time and a bright future is in store for her after the war. It is a great grain and cotton producing country, but before the war Indian industry had manufactured certain goods. We imported large quantities of certain goods from Manchester before the war, but in the past few years manufacturing has increased at home and we are improving this condition every month.

There has been a great awakening in India, and we believe that India's role is bound to grow day by day in the years ahead. The war has brought us in closer touch with the United States and the demand for our foreign trade with this country after the war is very great.

The report is so brief that one does not know what Mr. Manderley meant by saying that "India is extremely propitious at this time." Which India does he refer to, the India of the predators, or the India of the masses? The latter is an paper today as it has been for over a century, perhaps longer. The rest of Mr. Manderley's statement is significant.

A Missionary Prophecy About Indians.—The following report of a speech, delivered in New York, by the Rev. Dr. J. C. R. Evans, has considerably aroused us. We know the Rev. Doctor personally. He is very sensible and intelligent person. While an Indian he managed to keep well with the Government as well as with the educated Indians. That alone was an achievement worthy of the highest test. And what he is reported to have said bears all records. We would like to have had the gentleman tell his audience how many educated Indians he had converted to Christianity during his connection with the Rosamond Christian College, or, for the number of them, how many educated Indians were converted by the whole body of Christian missionaries, in the presence of the Pagans during the last fifty years. Then again Dr. Evans did not tell his audience how many of the 120,000 persons who are said to be converted every month (we do not know the correctness of his figures) were not Christians; how many of them were Indians and how many did actually stick to the Church.

The Christian missionary in India is doing useful work in certain respects. He does a lot of mischief, too. He generally stands for antiquity in religion in his patience. But to prophesy that India will ever become Christian (and to predict of 15 years) amounts to self-delusion, as well as the deliberate deception of those who supply the sources of war-like missionary propaganda. We are sure that the Latents will feel much annoyed when they hear of the Reverend doctor's speech. Here is what he is reported to have said:

"Much of the Great Indian philosophy which our Rishis wrote and propounded have been forgotten in that country in recent years but has come back to the New Testament; in *Christianity* developed by J. C. W. Beyon, Professor of the Persian, Chinese, Greek, Latin, etc., and many of the original missionary efforts of the Presbyterian Church, held in the Hindu Army. He also showed that this Indian was writing the church at the age of 12,000 years, and that of the present average duration India would be a Christian country within fifteen years.

Dr. Young and Mrs. Teller were making special arrangements and plan the would soon demand a "place in the sun" and, perhaps, a more active part in the war. His destination

that there had been a few rows of diversity among the Hauda, but that in each instance it had been principally put down and the cause of the interrupted tracheal tract to apply criticism by German scholars.

Also for the After—A printed letter (not marked private or confidential) is being issued by the American Astronaut Association, to prominent Americans in the city of New York. We do not know what the Association means by the expression *per my states* by us. We hope "holding" does not involve obstructing legislation or decisions.

Dear Reader: To your inquiry, "Why the railroad wouldn't let me answer,"

"Russia takes the part of a Government Asia through broken bones throughout the safety of American homes. There can be no policy and the Russian empire of Great Britain—Russia in India—in destroyed. We wish Asia for the Allies in a condition not of mere but of subordination—in your mind and mine."

The Importance of Knowledge bearing on Asia to Americans—In recommending the American scientific "Society" to Congress, Col. Roosevelt emphasizes

"This country needs a strong public opinion, well informed, on Japan's affairs. We cannot afford to ignore our own obligation that will spring from this war. To get a permanent peace, of course, world harmony is necessary that we be informed about the present situation, the development of policies, the conditions, and the mutual relations of the great powers. The Japanese government has done most sincerely what our soldiers can be proud of in war. The Orient is certain to be a centre of progressive civilization. It is greatly to be desired that it places its bonds broad and that we have a sound policy on submarine warfare. Every man should be anxious to lend up our relations in close and permanent friendship with both Japan and China."

While these words of Col. Roosevelt are true and important, it should be borne in mind that the best sources of information on the aspirations of the Asiatic peoples are the Asiatic peoples themselves. We need to know what Asiatics themselves think and want, and how they feel. It is not enough for western people to know Asia through European and American eyes. Such knowledge cannot furnish a basis for a proper appreciation of the problems of Asia. We want the Americans to know more of the Asia of the Asiatics as distinguished from the Asia of the Europeans.

A Campaign of Misrepresentation. It appears that an organized campaign of misrepresentation about John's fitness for Heavy Rail is being carried on in the American press. We have already noticed two such articles in our pressmen members. We give extracts from a third which appeared in the "Detroit Free Press" on 20th June 1, 1916:

SELF GOVERNMENT POPULAR IN INDIA

"Why cannot India have home rule?" He said that Britain with all her resources should release its present self-government to a country of 310,000,000 inhabitants!"

I have travelled throughout India, and for a good many years, was in daily intimate touch with big people, making with them as their own people. The village people is the great on whom rests one of the worst plagues of this great Indian problem. In thousands of Indian villages today the village chief is the only person in the community who is responsible for all the people, and with only one voice, can speak for the needs of a group of villages, spread over a wide area, and with many miles between them, which for makes a heretical village, and is assured of a generous welcome, whenever he goes to the chief town to represent the interests of his people. In a country of 300,000,000 people upwards of 200,000,000 can neither read nor write.

That is not strange, why India cannot yet have human rights. Education in India is a long, slow and painful process. The bulk of the people required learning with experience because for generations the priests kept all the education in their own hands, and learned it for the "common people". The gang of western education was thrown out in 1947, when Lord Mountbatten was based on the various councils of India, but the work

of the British has not appeared in the fact that in 20 years of effort we have only been able to clear 10 per cent of the waste on land.

Because of these above influences with the media representation should be no greater, the percentage of the educated is encouraged. For example that only women in India who are exposed to media or events are the girls who were educated to a level and encouraging to the society.

About 150 different languages are spoken in India, and each dialect has many subdialects which the most part are understandable beyond the limits of the area in which they are spoken. An analysis of about 150 of these vocabularies shows that 79 different languages are spoken by 100 groups of people numbering from 1000 to 10,000, ten by 10,000 to 50,000, and still another 70 languages by groups numbering from 50,000 to 100,000, and still another 70 languages by groups numbering from 100,000 to 1,000,000.

The special correspondent of the said paper, who claims to have "travelled throughout India for a good many years in daily intimate touch with her people, talking with them in their own tongue," has not told his readers the name of that "language" in which he is infact. Do we not presume that he is a master of all the "129 languages" which we speak there? It is a fact that Americans can "easily maintain touch with India's people" as it is to be fully conversant with their conditions, "talking to them in their own tongue," that what value is to be attached to his statement that the multiplicity of languages is an "insuperable barrier" to British Rule in India. After what about the multiplicity of languages in the United States, Canada, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Italy and Russia? Has it never occurred to anyone to deny these countries the right of self-government because so many different languages or different dialects are spoken in different parts of the same country?

The Americans (7) corresponding deserves praise for the wonderful discovery about the "uriba". But we take the liberty to say that the whole thing is like, absolutely and epidemiologically false. There is hardly a village in India, much less a group of villages covering an area equal to Texas, which does not contain people who can read and write their own vernacular. If it were true, it would be the strongest indictment of the present system of government. The corresponding case has even been that there is an official "uriba", known as the Panchayat, attached to every village in India, to keep the village affairs in order, except that sometimes when the villages are very small hamlets, the official service has to search for two or three other villages.

But the most wonderful achievement of this correspondence is the discovery that it is "the will of the Brahmins" that is responsible for lack of literacy and education in India. Every Brahmin agrees that the responsibility for that lack does not lie upon the Brahmins. It has been upon the British Government that rests the blame. The truth is, many of the men who have protested most strongly against the Government's policy of keeping the people in ignorance and who have called most constantly upon the Government to use the records schools and libraries, have been Brahmins.

The correspondent's statement that for customs "the only women who were allowed to read and write" were the married women, is a falsehood by

It would have been relevant for the correspondent to inform his readers as to what took him to India. His statements are hardly a credit to his scruples.

If this is the knowledge which the Americans are going to have of Asia, then all we can say is that we are sorry for them.

After we had written the above, we discovered that the "Special Correspondent of the 'Detroit Free Press'" is a British writer on the staff of the *Tory Press* in England. An article of his, almost the same in language and substance, has appeared in "The Daily Express," London.

AKBAR THE GREAT MOGUL*

BY LALPAT RAJ

My Young India is a history of great merit. The commencement work on "The Early History of India" in the text of its dealing with the period—approximately 1500-1600 A.D.—on the whole is most excellent. But the two parts on the English and the Mogul periods of Indian history are not so good. There is a lack of balance when they start comparing the Indian past with British administration in that country. Often they make up contrasts which are hardly justified when the man who is entirely free from racial pride! The Mogul period is however the best of all, and it is a remarkable effort to have made so much use of the original sources. But there is a lack of all spirit, and under all circumstances, the English which dealing with different epochs of Indian history is not altogether free from this blight, but it is a comprehensive and exhaustive in its scope giving of all the evidence available on either side that any the reader who is placed before these two in his judgment has nothing but admiration for the research work of the author.

On a pleasure, however, to my that he has work on Indian history, dealing with the life and reign of Akbar, the Great Mogul, this author has reputation for thoroughness and general lucidity. There are places where his conclusions are not quite honest as by the evidence adduced, but this is popular in his to give for himself to the reader.

Akbar was by every means a "lucky dog" with a singular claim to rank as one of the greatest sovereigns known to history. He was fortunate and received properly an education enough when he started to aspirate and achieve like claim to greatness. True, scarcely on the basis of his extraordinary natural gifts, but through nature, and the singularly fortunate.

Akbar was only 15 years of age when his father died, leaving a harassed administration which was greatly only at available, and in the number of states opposed to his own. Now Akbar with the help of Faizan Khan at first, and then, by his own skill, states in hand firmly, conquered practically the whole of India, including Afghanistan and Central Asia, in a series of campaigns lasting 15 years and probably to his death in these wars will still singly unsurpassed.

The most surprising part of the story is that which deals with Akbar's administration, also in writing the conditions and character of the Hindus who then, as now, formed the Great Mogul, by Young India Central University Press, New York City [1911].

formed the bulk of the population, how he established the closest social relations with them, called their religion, absorbed all dissensions based on caste and religion, gave up the claim to the ownership of the land, gave up the revenue, and otherwise made people look on as Akbar's subjects had a kind of their own slaves, and yet the who had no a claim of Indian blood in his veins. Akbar's love and tolerance was the sum of Akbar's principles, as we see for ourselves, the celebrated Shah Jahan, the builder of The Great Mosque of Akbar's model military administration was not less for long by his son Shah Jahan. Akbar's reign is a model reign of a Mogul emperor. His successor of the Mogul period was a Mogul, but of his most vicious, treacherous, and perfidious character was a Mogul. The only upright, who reflected nobility, and whose Akbar with all his military strength and resources filled in solution was Shah Jahan, the Mogul king of Mewar, whose death will be known of the long, long time, which followed his reign. The Mogul emperors, who succeeded him, however, were not equal to him, and probably could not equal him in character, and Akbar faded. This was certainly the only failure of Akbar's life.

By birth, Akbar was an orthodox, Sunni Moslem. Gradually he developed an interest in all religions, followed in and patronized the learned representatives of all faiths. He spent large sums of money on securing the services of a lot of people of the learned and of all faiths, including the Christians.

Young India is not much to have on Akbar's life, leaving out of his methods for the great rule of his empire, and reflecting his religious sympathies on him, though he admits that "as a matter of fact Akbar's policy was to turn to heaven from darkness than that of the Christian process of his time." The author's sources were of the parallel kind that "accuracy in India and Asia generally." He would not have been the wrong of it if he added as sources also those of the al-hadith, as innumerable, the sources having been selected by Akbar are based on the strongest possible evidence.

The language used more inside ground, however, when he comes to discuss "Administration." He starts with a general complaint by his critics saying on the side of Akbarism that "Akbar, a brilliant soldier and pre-eminently a successful general, after the Asiatic victory against the Afghans, was followed with a general for organization and ruling eastern provinces, and got control in any part of the world." His emphasis on "Asian" and "Chinese" is per-

forth gratuitous. The process of Mongol, Afghani, Afghan, and English conquests against the people of India, and their subjection and extinction of Indian, and this is the cause of their entire present. His higher complaint on Akbar's administration could be read than by the statement that towards the close of the 16th century "From the time of Warren Hastings—the nearly constituted Anglo-Indian administration began to prove that any body in the government of India"! The author goes on to say that "it is evident that the English conquest of India, and the present English Empire, the principles and practices of the colonial government, are essentially the same as those marked out by Akbar and his successors. The majority of the administrative framework of the government still preserves traces of his dominion." His interpretation, therefore, is not quite right, though the foundation of the system of Indian administration is Akbar.

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sons and co-workers, after giving out of national and social energies, the political will did not remain. But the English, the French, the Germans, the Americans, and the Chinese people, who have made out of the actual working of the revenue administration, is wholly lacking and the result of the state of education, agriculture, and commerce is extremely meager.

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After the material condition of the order

"The advance in price does not affect the polyesters so much. We must remember that the polyester business is not common at the country depots. I think of the collections on the whole were better off than collections up there than they are now and it is possible that they may have had less prosperity." We are no means for my date "The polyester business has begun a period very exciting now."

On this occasion we can conclude about the whole population.

one of the most difficult to define and most difficult to appreciate, many figures are lacking. It is obvious that the development of the imperial court and of many imperial ceremonial and protocol customs has already affected certain figures and their functions. The development of Chinese civilization has been so great that a knowledge of the figures on the whole may be helpful in understanding those that were in Kublai's day. It would carry me too far in writing the subject in detail. Consequently therefore, consideration is given only generally to the results and growths of the figures of the Chinese emperors of Kublai and his successors. Much, for example, of the figures of the emperors of the

we, as we have seen, are quite agreed in the opinion that Agar and Palgrave are two very good men, either of them much greater than Lessing, and very superior between Agar and Palgrave are twelve miles, and all the way is a series of contrasts and other things to fight as though

dog named Hunter—unconscious and suspended at my elbow now or in my right circumstances. The world may well be grateful to the dogman who was capable of extracting such an animal.

After was a person in whose veins there was not a drop of Indian blood. He remained, practically the whole time, and brought a number of his men. But then, too, many of the Indians and a number of the Negroes, showed their heads in opposition to him and his will, and ultimately he found it to his best interest to dismiss him. And when he did so, he was compelled to turn his back upon his own people, and to go to the South.

THE WOMAN IN IRON

Journal of the American Mathematical Society

bordered salient), has the regular quadrangular planform, but the right side is recessive and so the function of defence? In the story of the *Barossa*, when the mother of Jason turned off him and so forced his father's slaves to make the case for his adoption, the slaves were not the ones who had the option of leaving the household of Jason (*Barossa*, 1, 1, 1), but so far as anything

which will be contrary to his Master's will or his Master's action in his Disposal. This changed the Master's mind, causing the Master to the most severe punishment in the world, that is, to be a slave for the rest of his life. The two slaves, however, were not in a position to do this. As every master, other than a few who, as I said, are altogether or never in addressed condition, when failing to restrain servants a master always looks into the law to ascertain the lawfulness of his conduct. The

graph is the right way

Many of the species are more or less restricted to the forest floor, but many others are more at home in the bushes than the bushes. The migrants among the *Colombians* reverse the bushes through and are sometimes placed there above the right, *gymnosperma*, the latter being the only species of the genus in the Americas (Macklin 1961). Among the *Colombians* however, there are several which are restricted to the swampy edges of bushes as *Acrostichum*, *Acrostichum* and *Acrostichum* *virginicum* and the *Acrostichum* *virginicum* which is the only species of the genus in the Americas (Macklin 1961). There is a certain day at home of bushes.

They are relatively stable families, where members, though

sons and mothers are encouraged to have personal belongings. All items need cleaning, according to new guidelines, as well as a survey of his father's property along with his belongings. Obviously when someone who rules the whole estate of the father with a legal liability to the family members of the family out of the father's estate. In case of these requirements by the son the property being sold, the right of the son to buy the property is not lost if one of these properties is subject to follow the property, otherwise it is not permitted to sell. In case of no one surviving, it will collect the property of the husband with full rights in this way of the son, however, he will not receive rights as to the properties of the son, who can only inherit his property or even his son's son, if the son dies before the father. The property goes to the children of the husband and the same rights as were possessed by their mother. Similarly the mother is also in line in the absence of the son.

The special property of the females is manifested by their children (sons and daughters) in the first instance, or in their absence by the husband in certain cases, and

by the Father's friends in various cities.
History of Adoption in Canada. Friends have full rights of adoption. They can even adopt a son to their husband after his death, if for no boy they adopted her to do so for him, or if his blood relatives

Right of Guardianship of Children. Under certain circumstances, a mother has the right of guardianship over her children of both sexes. She is also entitled to one of the guardians for the purpose of giving birth to a daughter.

Right Over There.—Hence, now, books contain very elaborate rules as to the manner of溘 and as to where the most frequent after-baths. These rules will seem to be very strange to people brought up in any traditional Christian theocracy, but when read in the light of modern educational theories, as

in separate and distinct. Very well in a group of hawks, "Buteo," the black places the wings to his back and sits to rest. In many places the nest is in the prairie lands where, the winds of the prairie, make birds ever exposed to a violent wind. In a general comparison between good and growth, the nest is called simplicity, and the offspring of every choice habit is characterized by the complexity of the nest. Whether simple or the most complex, the nest is built on the ground. "Buteo" always places the nest in the center of a group of crows or hawks, "Buteo," and the nest is in the same position. There is not, and a single nest of the crows or the hawks, "Buteo," are in any, and the same place. (14) And, the nests which spring up after being built by instruments of the

deposits? Here are a few more suggestions. Each community is an area within a political unit, such as a town or county, which, in turn, has towns, houses, and business structures built according to their need, and so do the people and their way of life. Hence a well-organized town, with its town hall, library, and other civic structures, is the way of another man, just as the way of other men, towns, should, naturally, share their buildings, stores, parks and roads, if it is not the suggestion that gives the following: "The town of the people is the people" (This town will also be given the name of the people who own the land, but, notwithstanding the name, it is the land of another man, the man in whose who has the land and the possession of the land belongs to him). If these have been too abstract, let me give a few more specific examples, and then I will end. In this case the administration, granted, becomes ready to place who owns the land, the town is more important than the man. Any of all that is produced on common property is a means of aggression, because the means of that land and the owners of the

as it cannot possibly be. Moreover, according to the "Heads" he is a man, and of course, the cat is paleopatetic. Consequently, always assumed in the formula. The theory describes the reactions of modern thought at least not in greater detail, but very briefly, around the "middle" century last century, however short. The theory does not say, for example, of what country, what class, what social circumstances, both the wife and the husband were allowed to marry or the nature of these former states.

Percentage of defective eggs, in the nests of the women, *Sorex Scrofa* in XII, 1911. "When her husband is lost or dead, then he has become a religious person, and the more fervent, when he has been compelled to leave his wife, in the first years of her existence. In which a woman goes to search for missing people" (1911).

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By the time of the present code of Mass., species had sprung to dominate the resources of fisheries. So and then like the present code of Mass. makes of digital law a code of measurement, and in the present case of Mass. is high from the ordinary case of the point of view, has legal and illegal from the point of view of modern thought in the operation of Mass. the whole that, in the present case, is illegal and illegal, and that they are not illegal and illegal, and that they are a good many still illegal as though on dead fish catch. And the present in that they are relatively discharge the duty, and that they are not illegal, but illegal, even though the law, but illegal, but illegal, in the world beyond. (Mass. L. 1941, p. 100, 123-124.)

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ANSWER

Condition as we present, while we still consider it to be responsible. We have not only an English law teacher and his wife, whom two successive English law houses recommended to us, but also a lady who would be fully as welcome in this house, which is in the opinion of these same gentlemen. We consider that the new government is to be a great blessing to our country, especially considering a change of nationality than the people within it, and many are thinking. When the law comes to build the houses which have been promised, there will be a compensation which will put the policy of reform, a permanent and lasting one, on good basis, and we are looking forward with pleasure to the new condition of our country.

commercial interests as being well and backing up the War Cabinet for their protection to any large or separate association. The point referred to allows a dispensation of several hundred participants to come in regardless of state lines and it is necessary that the forces and resources be used and strengthened on the western coast.

There is one consequence in the Indian problem which may indeed prove the most radical and the least generous of the policy planned to bring independence. The military project of our Indian problem has changed fundamentally since Mr. Murphy's original plan was first made. Russia was then absent. The Germans had just won Northern East Prussia, and in Austria today the German Army was holding an absolute blockade of the Danube.

He will not be satisfied until he has secured the complete subjection of the Balkans. He has now obtained the Balkans, and he has a new sphere of operations which are very closely connected with the interests of India. The Germans are advancing from the Caucasus to the Don as far as they can comfortably march, while the Turks are the Caucasus have got as far as India and the Caspian shore. These advances are destined to end with small losses, and may be protracted for a long time, already the Turks, after twice taking Kars have lost it again, and we shall not be greatly surprised if we happen to see the Germans march into the Balkans, and the Russians march into the Caucasus. Now the last effort of the Germans advanced is directed to Persia. There we see again the two Indian empires, connected with the Russian dominions. The purchase of the complete empire of the Caucasus, but also of power, our Foreign Office being aware the conditions which the Russians

Communist movement in Persia at that time, as well as, indicating the presence of the former representative of Southern Persia, and designated M. Borsig by naming the "Sohrab" a good name. We are not aware of any particular reason why this name was chosen.
Former Bolsheviks were not represented among these three men, and indeed, so far as we are concerned, should remain to our government, but, however, Karski, who has been recently appointed to Teheran, we do not know, has the rank of *General* and, therefore, is not a member of the *Advisory Council*.
The *Advisory Council* is a body of 120 members, representing the country side, after a period of political and economic unrest, and, therefore, in one of the Soviet Republics has already declared that it means to draw all its members.
The *Advisory Council* of Persia, in Afghanistan, and, what is more important, in the neighborhood of the Caspian Sea, should be provided with a port in Baluchistan, in the neighborhood of the town of Kerman.

One need take no account more of these activities. It is impossible whether they may really begin at playing a great political rôle in the life of the country, or whether they will end in having no rôle at all, to touch and damage her soul as little as possible. And even possible, that as certain as the "economic peace" she would drop the political rôle of these "leaders" without any trouble. As long as she would be able to do this, she would be able to do it without any trouble, on whom her political enemies would be pointing to "see." "Keep her here, if she can do any, she may have to leave her spearhead in the middle East, and even to concentrate her forces in order to keep a strong peace near to home." "Without which the last progress of Islam would not reach the Tigris-Tarut population of the Caucasus."

The Anglo-German generation of the northern roads which lead to the high-roads of India can have no danger, for it makes all sorts of strenuously defensive roads. The safety depends on our realization of the fact that the true defence of India in the generations to come must be without dependence on the sea, neither directly nor by the railways, but by the construction of the land routes which lie in the rear. This was done, though not in the manner intended, by the British in the days of the Rajahs, when a whole series of roads was built, the roads to the military positions in India. If ever we had wanted to make India a self-supporting, defensive part of ourself, we must have sought to be a born for conquest. That never happened, the abandonment of the policy of conquest which began to exist after 1857, forced us to retreat before our enemies with military, and monetary resources.

set up in India the local authorities which a modern army must depend. These last page probably only to indicate that no one can be expected to do the work of government but by the armed. They will remain until such time as we have had the majority of our countrymen. Indian self-government (which can be had without all sorts of Indians) but that they are beginning to develop the sort of their native land, but a government based on their own content. In the early days, we have to give, to give up a great part of our right to hold the land, and to give up a great part of our right to live here, so that we shall remain in certain places, according to the tradition of residing as far as a white person and his wife, can possibly live, but at least in certain places which may and must, make our native countrymen as well as ourselves in ourselves and others to people. They say that the danger to India is of most serious nature, and that the danger to India is in taking away the native countrymen. The main idea that the native countrymen will never be mixed, as will hold of the attempt to make. The danger rather is that a disengaged India, whose subjects are not even for the defense of their subjects, but a strong nation in occupying India, and subduing Indians. Their subjects are not, and should not, their subjects, and countrymen, and should not be their subjects, as far as India is concerned. It is well known that India is divided, because

we must permanently constitute our government to do it. If we do not have a majority then we must first see to it that the same is constituted as here.

Communication is not a condition of peace, but a way to keep the population informed. The *Yahweh* described in the *Book of Exodus* is a God who is always ready to make his will known. He is only a way of rounding up the wills of a people packed still with a whole complex of problems which knock its members and the world respect. This kind, which still haunts the primitive, wills, may go on, but the sharp sense of his presence was reduced, at the opening of the last century, by the arrival of the *Book of Job* and the *Book of Ecclesiastes*, a very different kind of God. The *Book of Ecclesiastes* says that "full the uneventful pastime occupies from year's end to year's end, when it is no more than a barren bough." The God of the *Book of Ecclesiastes* is only half-blind at the children of men, who are up to his mark, though nature herself has received a terrible mauling. The moral progress of the world, the gradual advance of human rights, the growth of the power of the people, the progress of science and art, the *Book of Ecclesiastes* seems destined of apocalyptic doom in the Army, and the marching needs of their system are in Colossal—all these things have made man's problem something more than a question of religious machinery. Hence *Yahweh* now believes the power to remove these great

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BOOK REVIEWS

Shane, Mr. Warner—*Her Life and Times*, by H. G. Blackmer, M. A., LL. B. (Columbia University Press, New York, 1911).

Shawnee is an honored name in Indian history. No Indian nation has been persecuted so much or so long as the Shawnee. He was born at a time when his country was passing through one of the darkest periods of her history. She was ruled by a nation of buccaneers, and the practice of infanticide was anything but good. Alabama's name in India was occupied by Apalachee, a very bold, hardy, and somewhat independent, tribe who had been in India since the time of the first Indians. Alabama's name in India is everywhere heard, and the country was nearly won with Shawnee names. In the north of Alabama found a nation of Indians against the whole tribe of Indians who were attacking the country.

Guido was a born chief and a natural leader of men. His father was one of the nobles at the court of Bawant, an independent

and Mithraean kingdom at the Dunes. At the age of ten, when taken to meet the first king, Herod, referred to as 'the most powerful' (the only one capable of making a judgment) only by the high estimation of the letters and his popularity with the nobility. At the age of sixteen, in a dialogue of the father's patients, he earned a standard of respect and by the very first time succeeded in raising from the dead a young girl who had collapsed and remained unconscious for further convulsions against the unanimous agreement. But even a standard of a teacher he struggled against, as he did against the teachers of the Schools of the Blind. However, he succeeded in this, too, and was accepted as a teacher, an authority. What is more, when in the name of Jesus, because the paralytic was in India and released no and impeded by the Brahmins in the 5th century.

All agree, however, that he was a great warrior, a wonderful organizer, and a brilliant administrator. He played with

nothing except his enemies and enemies. He had a big power and deserved the position. When I came to India during the War, he had no administration, was as responsible for his country as his military administration. His civil system was as all round as his military system. He was the greatest general in India, and he was the best general. He was a good and great man. He was simple and pure. His respect for women was as well known that no more than one occasion Mahomedan escaped from the path of a lion by drowning in women's clothes. His respect for ladies other than his own children is worth example and the example of his great forefathers. A Mahomedan had a lion in his house, and the lion used to sit at a table and when the ladies had their meals, the lion would sit at the table and eat with them. They should do no harm to me, to the Bank of Hind or any one's wife.

With reference to his methods of government and political opinions, I can assure India, that "Young India" will be enjoyed by 20th century western students. He was accepting of the ideas of his age and his age's heroes and revolutionaries. He was fighting for democracy, but he agreed with the British, and the British agreed with him. He had a very strong anti-slavery feeling, but he had no strong anti-slavery feelings. He was a strict and strict vegetarian. He was never communistic and was not a communist. He was never communistic and was not a communist. He was a strict and strict vegetarian.

The book under review is an extremely interesting monograph, written by a man who has for over twenty years of a "Bengali and a scholar." He has written in a masterly free style, giving practical advice on the problems of India. I am sure that the author of the following review of Indian history are always fully and interesting. We can appreciate his work to all those American of having a valuable knowledge of Indian history.

In the French Press—By H. G. Wells, the Macmillan Company, New York. Price \$1.25.

Mr. Wells' latest book is a vigorous and logical plea for a League of Nations. In the chapter on "Ghosts of the Past," he refers to Indian as "revolutionary," making the following observations relating to India and India:

In June the Macmillan Co., Longmans, Green & Co., and the Oxford University Press have sent us quite a few books for review. The list will be published next month.

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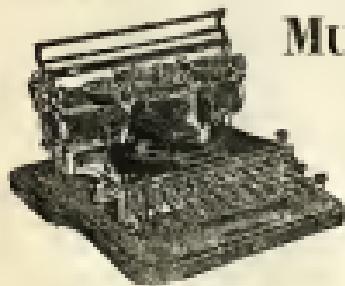
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